

Middlebury



Register.

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NO. 31.

Middlebury Register.

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JOE PRINSO of every variety at the lowest prices consistent with good work and quality of stock.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1886.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor.
EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE of Brandon.
For Lieutenant-Governor.
LEVI K. FULLER of Brattleboro.
For Treasurer.

WM. H. DU BOIS of Randolph.

For Secretary of State.

CHARLES W. PORTER of Montpelier.

For Auditor of Accounts.

HENRY POWELL of Ripton.

For Member of Congress.

HON. JOHN W. STEWART of Middlebury.

ADDITIONAL COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Senator.

DORAS W. NASH of New Haven.

ALICE E. STANLEY of Leicester.

For Assistant Judge.

WM. S. WRIGHT of Wardsboro.

MARYON PLATT of Shoreham.

For State's Attorney.

CHAS. M. WILDS of Middlebury.

For Sheriff.

HOWARD CLARK of Lincoln.

For High Sheriff.

B. B. RIPLEY of Ripton.

For Judge of Probate.

LYMAN E. KNAPP of Addison District.

JOHN H. SMITH of New Haven District.

The country contains 53,644 postmaster offices, and 22,747 were changed during the year ended June 30. If this class of office-holders isn't wholly Democratic it soon will be at this rate.

HON. JAMES R. BATCHELDER of Addison is planning to be returned to the legislature again this fall and be reelected speaker of the House. There are those who never can realize that they are dead politically.

The understanding is that Congress will adjourn on the 4th of August. The average of the first regular or long session of Congress for fifty years, 1834-1884, has been within a fraction of 230 days. This one will have been in session 240 days the 4th prox.

The House accepted the Senate's amendments to the oleomargarine bill and it is now in the hands of the President. It is surmised that he will veto it. Those on the ground say that the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it over the veto cannot be secured. If this is so, the farmers may yet be foiled in their efforts to obtain needed and just protection from fraudulent competition.

The New Hampshire legislature last year passed a law that did not suit outside insurance companies, who quit doing business in the State. The fine statistics for the first six months since the law went into effect show that the losses have been twenty-five per cent less than the average. There is evidently such a thing as too much insurance or of too little vigilance because of ample insurance.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

President Cleveland has now the best possible chance to show that his recent order about office-holders and policies amounts to anything. The Vermont Democratic convention contained about all the federal officials in the State and they were among the most prominent workers in it and in the caucuses which preceded it; and the President has been informed by reliable persons of the facts.

If he does not act, it will be fair to say that the order was mere bungombe.

THE LATEST DOGGE.

Contrivances to evade the prohibitory law are innumerable, but one lately gotten up in Boston beats them all. China "nest eggs" are procured, filled with whiskey through a hole in one end, sealed up and packed in the regulation egg cases for shipment to Rhode Island, where the prohibitory law has recently taken effect. A case fell off a dray in Boston the other day and the street boys tried their quality, with the result of disclosing their true character. This is only another illustration of the expedients that will be resorted to by thirsty mortals.

WATERING AND SKIMMING.

We frequently hear complaints from proprietors of creameries and cheese factories that some of their customers, instigated by the hope of gain and not standing in fear of the pains and penalties of the law, either water their milk or skin it before delivery at the factory. These persons ought to understand that the penalty is large, and this section from the revised laws may tend to their enlightenment:

Sec. 4166. A person who knowingly sells, supplies or brings to be manufactured to a butter or cheese manufactory in the State milk diluted with water, or adulterated, or milk from which cream has been taken, or keeps back part of the milk known as "stripplings," or knowingly brings or supplies milk to a butter or cheese manufactory that is tainted or partly sour from the want of care in the keeping of strainers or vessels in which said milk is kept; or a butter or cheese manufacturer, who knowingly uses or directs his employees to use cream from the milk brought to said butter or cheese manufacturers, without the consent of the owners thereof, shall forfeit not less than \$25, and not more than \$100, with costs, to be recovered in an action founded upon this statute, before a justice, in the name and for the benefit of those upon whom such fraud is committed.

HE WASN'T HURT.

At the celebration of the nation's birthday at Middlebury, to-morrow, an idiot who aspires to achieve the notoriety of Sam Patch will leap from the top of a big building into Otter Creek. —*Ripton*.

We wish to assure our esteemed contemporaries that the "idiot" wasn't injured in the least. This could have been told three weeks ago, but our attention hadn't then been called to the item. Prof. Hyzenstyper is just as good as before his noted exploit.

A Montpelier man can scarcely be expected to understand Fourth of July announcements, though. The snow doesn't go off there till the middle of June and the country roads are not sufficiently settled on the nation's birthday to admit of large gatherings. It may therefore be said without any imputation of ignorance on the part of the *Vermonters* except such as comes necessarily from his unfortunate choice of residence—that Fourth of July advertising is not to be construed with the same strictness as the ten commandments. It should, rather, be classed with the posters of the circumstances that sometimes invade the mountain fastnesses wherein our contemporary abides and with the declarations of the Democratic party in favor of the execution of the prohibitory law.

THE VERMONT COLLECTORSHIP.

Gen. Wells, removed from the office of collector of customs for the district of Vermont solely for the reason that the President wished the office for a Democrat, has resigned. He is nominated for the State Senate, and, besides, did not care longer nominally to hold an office than another had in fact. His letter of resignation is worth reading and is appended. It is believed that the Senate will not even now confirm the nomination of Col. Smalley, who, though personally an estimable man, is infinitely more of a partisan than Gen. Wells is or ever was:

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 22, 1886.
Grace Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Sir.—In the latter part of August, I received at the hands of B. B. Smalley, Esq., your letter dated July 25, notifying me of my suspension from the office of collector of customs for the district of Vermont. No reasons were assigned for your action in the premises.

During the entire term of my service as collector I have given it my best energies, and in the selection of subordinates, have, without exception, taken into account the necessities of the service and the fitness of the persons appointed. I have in no instance appointed a man to office, or recommended an advance in his compensation, or his promotion, in any way, with any other view, or because of any service he had rendered, or might be expected to render, the Republican party, directly or indirectly.

In the face of a public declaration that no faithful officer should be removed without cause, I was suspended, and not even granted a hearing; in fact, a man from the lowest grade, an employee, not an officer of the government, was, after my suspension, detailed to make a case against me. In his attempt to do this, it is believed he was simply obeying the instructions of his superiors."

I care nothing about being suspended because I am a Republican; but after serving faithfully as a soldier in the war of the rebellion for more than four years and thirteen years as collector of customs, any attempt to make me out an unfaithful servant, is, I submit, unjust to say the least.

The Senate committee on commerce, in their report, after carefully investigating my case, says: "It seems to your committee that the public declarations of the President for hypocrisy in enacting a liquor law which it will not enforce, and in embodying prohibitory resolutions in its platform simply for the purpose of deceiving honest prohibitionists; congratulates the people of the State on freedom from difficulties between capital and labor, but favors any proper legislation tending to the settlement of such differences by arbitration, and to a system of weekly payments for employees of corporations and manufacturers. A strong resolution commendatory of the efforts of Gladstone and Parnell to secure home rule for Ireland was also adopted.

My personal and official conduct as collector having been fully vindicated, I

hereby resign the office of collector of customs for the district of Vermont.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WELLS.

A SMALL WAR CLOUD.

The southwestern border and our Mexican neighbors are getting very much excited over the arrest of an editor, A. K. Cutting, by the Mexicans; and there is loud talk of war. But it will in all probability end in nothing, as the Mexicans do not appear to have done anything very terrible as yet. The history of the affair to date is clearly stated by the *New York Sun* as follows:

El Paso, the Texan town, and El Paso del Norte, the Mexican, are on opposite shores of the Rio Grande, where Texas, New Mexico and Chihuahua meet. Mr. Cutting, who first resided in El Paso, removed to El Paso del Norte to publish a newspaper in Spanish there; and the origin of the present trouble was this business enterprise. Hearing that one Emilio Medina intended to start a rival newspaper in El Paso del Norte, he gave him a preliminary notice in his own newspaper as "a fraud," whose object was to seduce advertisers. Medina at once had cutting summoned into court, where the latter signed a "reconciliation." But no sooner was this done than Cutting published a card in an El Paso paper reiterating that Medina was a fraud and dead beat, pronouncing him resort to the law cowardly, and offering him "American satisfaction" whenever he wanted it. The circulation of this card by Mr. Cutting in El Paso instantly after his former retraction, was apparently considered as a gross contempt of court; at all events, he was arrested. He then relied on his American citizenship and put himself under the protection of Consul Brigham, who informed Minister Jackson of the affair, and Gen. Jackson appealed to Washington. Cutting, however, had remained in jail a month before a message came from Secretary Bayard to demand his unconditional release, and the Mexican government then seems to have declined to accede to the demand until it could inquire further into the circumstances. However, the Chihuahua judicial authorities notified Cutting that he would be allowed to go free on giving bail, without prejudicing his rights, and Mexican citizens offered to be his bondsmen. By this time, however, his desire to have "American satisfaction" seems to have extended from Medina to all Mexico, and he accordingly declined the offer of release on bail, saying that he had put himself in the hands of his government at all events. He was arrested. He then relied on his American citizenship and put himself under the protection of Consul Brigham, who informed Minister Jackson of the affair, and Gen. Jackson appealed to Washington. Cutting, however, had remained in jail a month before a message came from Secretary Bayard to demand his unconditional release, and the Mexican government then seems to have declined to accede to the demand until it could inquire further into the circumstances. However, the Chihuahua judicial authorities notified Cutting that he would be allowed to go free on giving bail, without prejudicing his rights, and Mexican citizens offered to be his bondsmen. By this time, however, his desire to have "American satisfaction" seems to have extended from Medina to all Mexico, and he accordingly declined the offer of release on bail, saying that he had put himself in the hands of his government at all events.

As soon as the Mexican government had given its assent to the release of Cutting, the Mexican authorities sent a force to El Paso to take him into custody.

These nominations for Congress were reported to the convention: 1st district, Waldo Brigham of Bakersfield; 2d district, H. E. Folsom, superintendent of the Passumpsic railroad. A State committee was chosen and Hiram Atkins was re-elected chairman.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

(West Randolph Herald.)

With butter selling at 10 to 15 cents per pound we do not wonder farmers are blue. They say we would go out of the dairy business if there was anything we could do into that would pay better. Is there not? Let us examine our horse markets a little. Horses today are selling at war prices. A good sound horse is worth from \$100 to \$200. Only a few years ago Vermont farmers made money raising horses. Why not try it again? The cost of raising horses is far less now than ten years ago and the prices full as high. Only the best must be bred. Thousands of blooded sheep and cattle are raised and sold from Vermont every year, and the demand at high prices is not half filled. When a herd of 10 good Jersey bulls \$3000 there is a little profit in raising cattle.

To be sure the Democracy is in such a minority in Vermont that such a violation of his order can have no effect, except by its example to breed the same contemptuous disregard elsewhere. The order wasn't issued to be treated in this way the very next week after its appearance.—*Brattleboro Reformer*.

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STATE SUPERVISION OF RAILROADS.

(From the *Rural Vermonter*.)

Does not the fact that 24 States have a commission in some form show that a very large proportion of the people of this country have decided that the railroads are to be supervised in some way? It would be interesting and profitable, had we the space, to rehearse the history of railroad legislation in England. Suffice to say that as early as 1840 a committee of Sir Robert Peel was chairman, which under consideration and came to the conclusion that free trade and competition would correct the evils. A subsequent committee having at its head no less a person than the present Premier Gladstone, finding that the recommendations of their predecessors had in no wise relieved the evils complained of, desired government ownership of all railroads. More than 30 years elapsed, in which time these and other expedients were tried to relieve the evils under which the whole country suffered. In 1852 a committee, of which the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Derby were members, after reviewing the whole subject, recommended a railroad commission. This commission was clothed with powers both judicial and executive in their broadest sense. This board was apparently designed to give equitable rates for the traffic of the country and to do away with the unjust discrimination which had grown up under previous management. The result of this wise legislation on the part of parliament, which has been in operation for the last 14 years, has been to bring peace and prosperity to the roads themselves and to practically settle the whole question in a manner so satisfactory to all parties that the subject has not since been agitated. Why should not Vermont avail itself of the study, experience and results attained by England and so many of the States of our Union, and have a railroad commission?

—*As Warden A. H. Smith of Castleton was returning Wednesday morning from a midnight trip to the northern end of Lake Champlain, he saw a large fish floating upon the water about half a mile south of the bridge. Hitching his hook in its mouth he drew it to Steve Goodwin's boat landing, where he waited until Mr. Goodwin appeared with a pair of steelyards when they weighed the fish. It proved to be an Oswego bass, 34 inches long and weighing 25 lbs. It was in a decomposed state and had apparently been dead several days. As dynamite has recently been used in the lake for purposes of killing fish this pumice may have been one of the victims, although no others were found.*—*Railroad Herald*.

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